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THE ADVOCATE OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

VOLUME 10. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1881. NUMBER 68.

LE LOUISIANAIS.

SAMEDI, OCTOBRE 1, 1881.

Nos colonnes sont entièrement dévouées en l'honneur de notre Président "martyr" James Abraham Garfield.

LE CONVOI FUNEBRE DU PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

Grande Procession et Ceremonies.

Les citoyens de la Nouvelle Orléans éprouvent une grande perte dans la personne du Président Garfield. Ils adressent à la famille affligée du défunt leur plus profonde sympathie. Ils ont foi dans le progrès du gouvernement du peuple, que rien ne pourra ébranler et aucun acte criminel ne pourra nuire.

Ils trouvent dans ces expressions une preuve d'un intérêt amical pour leur avenir, une amitié sûre parmi les Nations de la terre.

Nous avons remarqué en outre que l'Eglise Ste. Marie, l'Archevêché, avait le drapeau Américain entrelacé de noirs et de blancs. Le "St. Aloysius Academy" avait de chaque côté de sa porte de cour un pavillion Américain enveloppé de deuil en l'honneur du Président.

Le chariot destiné au défunt était tout de noir.

La compagnie E. de l'Artillerie d'Orleans, commandée par le Sergent P. Forget, a tiré des coups de canon de minute en minute, jusqu'à midi; tout les quinze minutes jusqu'à une heure vingt-sept minutes. Un salut national de 38 coups de canon a été tiré.

Les "tug boats" Wm. Woods, N. M. Jones, Maud Wilmot, Charles Woods, Fern Wash et Magnolia ont fait une procession sur le fleuve, à l'heure où la procession s'est mise en marche ils étaient attachés les uns après les autres. Ils ont fait entendre un sifflement de vapeur qui a rivalisé avec le bruit du canon, en arrivant en face de la rue du Canal.

Procession.

A trois heures les cloches d'alarme ont sonné, et le cortège funèbre s'est mis en marche. Le major général W. J. Behan était a la tête de la procession comme grand marshal, assisté de ses aides, dont les noms suivent :

A A Maginnis,	Thos O'Connor,
E K Converse,	G E Apps,
A M Hyatt,	Gen M L McMillan,
Louis Prados,	J Oscar Nixon Jr,
Chas Dillingham,	B S Howard,
E L Carriere,	C L Walker,
Theo Borkson,	E P Cottraux,
Col Jack Wharton,	Alex Finlay,
L L Langles,	John Augustin,
Geo McCloskey,	James Hagan,
Leeds Greenleaf,	A M Bosworth,
J Schmidst,	M Hockett,
J C Denis,	Geo Smith,
F D Becker,	B Klotz,
W T Vaudry,	J B Lerert,
P O Fazende,	J K Overton,
T L Airey.	

La première division se composait comme suit :

La Garde Nationale de l'Etat de la Louisiane commandée par le brigadier-général John Glynn, Jr., suivi de son état-major.

La deuxième division était sous le commandement de J. S. Rainey, elle se composait des membres du clergé et de l'orateur du jour, en voitures, le char funèbre était escorté par les chevaliers du Temple et de la Garde Continentale, jouant le rôle de garde militaire. Les cordons étaient tenus par l'état-major du Gouverneur.

La troisième division était sous les ordres du Gen. A. S. Badger. Ils étaient tous en voitures. Mr. Queyrouse représentait l'Union Française.

La quatrième division était représentée par Mr. I. N. Marks, grand marshal du département des pompiers.

La cinquième division était commandée par le colonel J. B. Walton, composant les sociétés suivantes:

La société de bienfaisance des Jeunes Gens, la société des Fils de la Louisiane, le Club Gymnastique des Jeunes Gens, l'Association Mutuelle du Sud, l'Association de bienfaisance du Pélican, la société des Liedertafels de la Nouvelle-Orleans, le Club Social de Claiborne, l'association de Bienfaisance de Pike, la société "St. Mary Assomption"; l'association St. George de Jeunes Gens.

On voyait les sociétés suivantes dans la sixième division, Mr. P. Mealey était le marshal :

Hibernia Benevolent Association.
Cotton Yard Men's Association.
Screwmen's Benevolent Association.
Longshoremen's Benevolent Association.
Grain Trimmers Benevolent Association.
Ancient Order of Hibernians.
Ship Carpenters and Joiners Association of Algiers.
Caulkers Association of Algiers.

La septième division, où figuraient let sociétés suivantes, le Gen. J. B. Vinet était le marshal :

La Société Française de Bienfaisance, l'Association des Nouveaux Lusitanos, le Club de la Démocratie Française, l'Association Portugaise Lusitanos, l'Association de Bienfaisance Lafayette, l'Association de Bienfaisance de l'Union Espagnole, l'Association de Bienfaisance des Bouchers, la société de Bienfaisance de St. Barthélemy.

Les associations suivantes, composant la huitième division, était sous le commandement du Col. James Lewis :

Association des ex-soldats de la marine de couleur de l'Union.
Grand United O. O. Fellows, couleur.
United Sons of Honor.
St. James Benevolent Association, couleur.

A la tête de la neuvième division, figurait l'Hon. A. J. Dumont. Les sociétés suivantes en faisaient partie,

Colored Men's Protective Union.
Cotton Yard Men Colored Association.
Longshoremen Union Benevolent Association.

L'Ex-Gouv. P. B. S. Pinchback, marshal de la dixième division, avait les sociétés suivantes sous son commandement :

Good Intent Fire Company No. 2, de Gretna.
Young and True Friends Benevolent Association.
Association de Protection des Longshoremen's de couleur.
Association de Bienfaisance de l'Avenir.

La procession à enfilé les rues Canal, Ramparts, Esplanade, Chartres, Camp, Julie, St. Charles.

Le char funèbre s'est arrêté en face de la salle de l'Exposition, la procession s'eat dissoute, après que les troupes et les différentes sociétés lui ont rendu des honneurs de circonstance.

Les cérémonies ont commencé dans l'immense salle de l'Exposition, où étaient réunis nombre de dames et de messieurs. La salle était magnifiquement drapée. Le maire Shakspeare a appelé la réunion à l'ordre et a invité le gouverneur McEnery à présider aux cérémonies.

Le gouverneur a prononcé quelques paroles et a présenté le Rev. Dr. B. M. Palmer qui a dit une prière; puis la société des Liedertafel a chanté le "Parting Hymn."

Le Rev. J. F. Girault a lu un passage de l'écriture sainte.

Des résolutions ont été présentés par Mr. A. H. May.

La longueur du discour de l'orateur du jour, M. Buck, qui a été délivré en l'honneur de l'éloge du Président James A Garfield, nous prive de le reproduire.

Un grand meeting a eu lieu le soir vers sept heurs, a la place Lafayette. L'Hon. E. John Ellis, le Rév. Markham, et M. Jack Wharton ont été les orateurs.

MESSAGES DE SYMPATHIE.

Il arrive à Washington de toutes parts des messages de sympathie à l'adresse de Mme veuve James A. Garfield et du gouvernement dont son époux était le magistrat suprême. La reine d'Angleterre a ordonné à sa Cour de prendre le deuil pendant huit jours. La presse d'Europe n'a que des paroles de condoléance pour le peuple transatlantique si cruellement frappé de la mort en la personne de son président. Les édifices publics, les superbes résidences des familles aristocratiques, les ateliers, les boutiques, les bâtiments commerciaux sont drapés de noir et de blanc qu'ils ont entrelacés audessous de leurs feuêtres, comme une expression de deuil. La mort du président restera gravée dans la mémoire du peuple tout entier de l'univers.

L'Empereur et l'Impératrice ont envoyé un télégramme personnel au comte Beust, en date du 22 Septembre, chargé d'affaires à Washington, pour le prier de témoigner à la veuve James A Garfield leur profonde sympathie. Le price de Bismark a écrit directement à la légation de Berlin.

Dans les conversations en Angleterre, on entend les personnes appartenant à toutes les classes de la société, exprimer l'idée que la mort du Président Garfield est douloureuse après la lutte terrible qu'il a eu depuis près de trois mois. Les drapeaux sont à mi-mâts sur les édifices commerciaux de la ville, les balcons de la Banque Américane sont tous drapés de noir.

La mort du Président "martyr" James A. Garfield a été accueillie à Liverpool par une expression universelle de profonde affliction. Les journaux ont publié la nouvelle dans leurs colonnes drapées de noirs. Les drapeaux sont à mi-mâts sur l'Hotel de Ville, un grand nombre d'édifices, de maisons, et à bord des navires du Port.

La reine a prescrit que la Cour à Londres, prendrait à partir du 22 Septembre, le deuil pour une semaine à l'occation de la mort du Président des Etats Unis.

La légation américaine a reçu de Madrid, en date du 22 Septembre, de nombreuses marques de sympathie. La reine et les sœurs du roi ont demandé qu'on envoyât leurs compliments de condoléance à la veuve du président James A. Garfield.

La dépêche annonçant la mort du Président Garfield a été reçue à Paris le 20 Septembre. Parmi les premiers arrivants se trouvait le général Fairchild, suivi d'une colonie américaine. Dès que le bruit de la mort se fut répandu dans la ville, des centaines de personnes se sont rendues immédiatement à la résidence de M. Morton, ministre des Etats-Unis. Au Herald, au Grand Hôtel et sur les bâtiments fréquentés par les Américains, le drapeau américain et des tentures noires avaient été élevées.

Paris et la France sont en communauté de sentiments et de tristesse pour le peuple américain. L'émotion devient générale et profonde à mesure que le jour approche.

Des boîtes de souscriptions au monument Garfield ont été placées dans différantes parties de la ville de Denver, le 25 Septembre, afin de recevoir les souscriptions du public au monument à élever pour le Président défunt, James Abraham Garfield.

La société des détaillants de fruits de la Nouvelle Orléans a addressée le 26 Septembre, à Mme Garfield la dépêche que voici :

A Mme J. A. Garfield, Cleveland, Ohio.

"La société des détaillants de fruits de la Nelle Orleans, en réunion spéciale, vous offre l'expression de la plus vive sympathie des fils de l'Italie. Dans notre patrie d'adoption, éloignés de notre pays, jouissant des bienfaits d'un gouvernement libre et d'une administration libérale sous le Président, nous partageons la douleur de la veuve et des orphelins. Nous prions Dieu de les protéger et de les bénir.

Les monuments crouleront, les emblêmes de deuil s'effaceront, les saisons se succéderont, ce qui a été fait de la poussière redeviendra poussière, mais la mémoire de votre mari vivra toujours dans le cœur de la nation.

Nous vous saluons dans les larmes,

L. FERRARI,
Président."

LA TOMBE DU PRÉSIDENT.

Les dépêches venant de Cleveland ont été reçues à Elberon :

Mme J A Garfield, Elberon, Long Branch:

"Au nom des directeurs, nous vous offrons un terrain dans le Cimetière de Lake-view, à votre convenance, ou à celle de vos amis, pour y ensevelir notre très regretté Président.

Mme James Garfield, Long Branch, N. J.

La population de cette ville, qui a tant aimé et si honoré votre mari, désire sincèrement et très sérieusement que sa tombe soit ici, parmi nous. Permettez moi, madame, d'ajouter à ce désir de nos concitoyens, auquel je viens de donner cette expression publique, mon assentiment personnel et officiel."

R. R. HERRICK, maire.

Nous reproduisons du Messager de New-York, ce qui suit :

"On évalue à $25,000 au plus la fortune laissée par Mr. Garfield. Cette fortune se compose de la modeste propriété rurale de Mentor et d'une maison encore plus modeste, sise à Washington. M. Garfield a servi son pays, sur les champs de bataille et dans les chambres législatives, pendant 20 ans. S'il y avait eu en lui la moindre vénalité, il avait de superbes occasions de faire une grande fortune de la manière la plus sûre et la plus discrète quand il était à la tête du comité des Voies et moyens de la Chambre.

Mais il meurt n'ayant économisé de son salaire annuel de $5,000 que vingt-cinq mille dollars en vingt ans, bien qu'il n'eût aucune habitude de luxe ou de dépense et qu'il passât sa vie en bourgeois modèle, au sein de sa famille, tant à la capitale qu'à Mentor. C'est là la réponse à toutes les calomnies dont on a voulu l'abreuver l'été dernier. Combien ceux qui les ont imaginées ou répétées doivent les regretter à present!"

Samedi dernier, deux trains de marchandises du chemin de fer de l'Erie, se sont rencontrés à quelques milles d'Elmira, New York. Le mécanicien Fuller et les serre-freins Borut et Pomeroy ont été tués raide. Le conducteur Jones et le serre-freins Asa Dunham ont été mortellement blessés.

LE PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

"Aussitôt que les membres du Cabinet présents à Elberon ont été informés de la mort du président, ils ont télégraphié à Mr. Chester A. Arthur pour qu'il se rendit immédiatement auprès d'eux. La dépêche est parvenue à Mr. Arthur à une heure du matin. Il a fait aussitôt ses préparatifs de départ; mais avant de quitter New York, il a tenu à faire consacrer son droit à la présidence en prêtant le serment d'usage entre les mains d'un juge de la Cour Suprême. A deux heures du matin les juges Brady et Donohue, de la Cour Suprême de New York, se sont rendus à la résidence de Mr. Arthur, 123 Lexington avenue, et là, en présence de plusieurs témoins, M. Arthur a prêté le sermont suivant :

"Je jure solennellement que je remplirai fidèlement les fonctions de président des Etats-Unis, et que, au mieux de mes capacités, je préserverai, protégerai et défendrai la constitution des Etats-Unis.

Dans la matinée, le président Arthur est parti pour Long Branch, d'où il devait se rendre le jour même à Washington.—Courrier des Etats-Unis.

Proclamation du President.

Il a plu a Dieu, dans son imprescriptible sagesse, de nous enlever l'illustre chef de la nation, James A. Garfield, président des Etats-Unis, décédé.

Il est convenable que la douleur profonde qui remplit tous les cœurs puisse se manifester avec ensemble au pied du trône divin, et que nous nous humilions devant le Très-Haut et Lui demandions de nous consoler dans notre affliction et de nous sanctifier dans notre perte : choses que Il peut et veut nous accorder.

Donc, obéissant à ce devoir sacré et me conformant au désir du peuple, moi, Chester A. Arthur, Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, je désigne lundi prochain, vingt-sixième jour de septembre, jour où les restes de notre mort honoré et chéri seront transférés en terre à leur dernière demeure, comme jour d'humiliation et de deuil que l'on devra observer dans tous les Etats Unis; et je recommande vivement à tout le peuple de s'assembler ce jour-là dans les différents lieux affectés au culte, pour rendre comme un tribut de soumission douloureuse à la volonté du Tout-Puissant et un tribut de respect et d'amour à la mémoire et au caractère de notre premier magistrat décédé

En témoignage de ce qui précède, j'ai, au bas de cette proclamation, signé mon nom et j'y ai fait apposer le sceau des Etats-Unis.

Fait à Washington le vingt-deuxième jour de Septembre de l'année du Seigneur 1881, et de l'Indépendance des Etats-Unis la cent-sixième.

(Signé) CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

"En apprenant la tentative criminelle de Guiteau, dit le Messager de New York, deux convicts qui subissaient leur peine dans la prison de Clinton, New York, Henry King et Michael Hamilton, ont entamé une discussion sur les mérites respectifs du Président Garfield et de son successor éventuel, le vice-Président Arthur. Hamilton ayant dit qu'Arthur était un lâche, King s'est fait le champion du vice-Président et a provoqué le partisan de M. Garfield a un duel immédiat. Les deux convicts se sont rendus alors sous un hangar, et King a brisé la tête d'Hamilton avec une hâche. Il vient d'être jugé pour ce fait et condamné a être pendu le 4 Novembre. Il avait antérieurement été condamné à l'emprisonnement perpétuel pour un autre meurtre."

A la demande de nos abonnés de la partie française nous reproduirons dans notre prochain numéro un article du Messager de New York de la date du 22 Septembre, intitulé "le 14 Septembre."

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The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER, 1, 1881.

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No notice taken of anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee as good faith. Rejected communications cannot be returned, neither can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

The LOUISIANIAN can be had at the well known news dealers—Ellis, opposite Postoffice—and at the stand in the French Meat Market, corner Dumaine street.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau 10 Spruce St., (where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

AGENTS.

George E. Paris, City.
J. W. Edwards, City.
Miss Lizzie Lightfoot, City;
A. A. Lucy, "
B. Boguille, "
Miss Oceana Flowers, Algiers;
Spencer White, St. Bernard.
Mr. A. Parnel, Thibodaux;
Mr. J. H. Bailey, Thibodaux;
Mr. A. H. Colwell, East and West Baton Rouge.
Mr. B. V. Barranco, East and West Baton Ronge.
Charles Roxborough, Iberville.
J. S. Hinton, Indiana.
Wm. H. Ward, Kentucky.
R W Fitzhugh, Natchez, Miss
David Young, Concordia.
R. F. Cook, Ouachita.
L. A. Martinet, St. Martinville.
W. S. Posey, St. Mary.
Miss Blanche Sterrett, Shreveport.
A. R. Frangois, St Landry.
M. W. Overton, Kansas, Topeka.
A. J. Walker, Tensas.
Frasier, St. Louis, Mo.

Removal of the office prevents the LOUISIANIAN from making its appearance before Monday evening.

The removal of our office shuts out several communications from our friends which will appear in our next.

Gen. Elliott was invited to deliver the emancipation speech at James Chapel on Thursday evening last. On account of the postponement and the inclemency of weather the meeting at the Oakland Riding Park was a complete failure.

NOTICE.

St. Philip's Church will open next Sunday October 2d, with a full chair of trained singers, under the able management of Mr. Geo. H. Fayerweather; there is, therefore, a fine treat in store for lovers of good music.

In the evening the Rev. Dr. Thompson will preach a memorial sermon—subject Lessons from the death of the late President Garfield.

Service at 7½—seats free—the public are invited.

THE ADMINISTRATION.

Since our last issue made its appearance the remains of President Garfield have been consigned to the dust. From the day he was shot to the hour of his interment, in common with all civilized mankind our sympathies were with him and his stricken and bereaved family, and we have endeavored to show them every mark of respect in our power. We, therefore feel that our duty to the dead President is done and now turn our attention to the living President. In doing this we are glad to be able to say no charge of base on our part is necessary to place the LOUISIANIAN in accord with him. Espousing the cause of the wing of the party to which President Arthur belongs early in the preliminary struggles of the campaign of 1880, we have never wavered in our humble support of that wing even when to do so was extremely unpopular if not actually ruinous.

Knowing last summer that ninety-nine one hundredths of the Republican masses of the State were stalwarts to the hearts core, we placed ourselves in accord with them and sought to give expression to their sentiments and wishes in all party matters as we have recently done on several grave questions of state; but our efforts were unavailing then as they were more recently owing to the peculiar forces used to compass our defeat. The will of the people, all powerful in most communities, has long since lost its force in Louisiana Republican politics. To effect a cure of this unhealthy condition of affairs will be among the first duties of the present administration. The Republicans in the State are sufficiently numerous if united and organized to form a tangible force not only competent for all National party purposes but able to give effective battle to the common enemy in every general election, State and National. The power to accomplish this desirable work exist. It is in the hands of President Arthur. Being an organizer of no ordinary talent, it is presumable he will use this power in the most judicious and effective manner. He knows the true condition of the party in the Southern States, and especially in this State, and we feel assured will make a bold, honest effort to lift it out of its chaotic condition. Republican from conviction, consciencious in the belief that the best interests of the Nation will be fostered and advanced by the continued ascendency of his party, he will not desire to have it divided into administration and anti administration, wings or cliques. To make the party a harmonious whole will be his aim, and every good and true Republican should give him an earnest and honest support in the desirable work.

The LOUISIANIAN representing the masses of the party in Louisiana who have always been in accord with the President and his friends naturally considers itself privileged to champion the cause of the administration. But while this is true we will not seek to create the impression at Washington that all others in the State who have differed with the President in the past are his unrelenting enemies and cannot be trusted.

Of course, we cannot look upon the time serving sycophants who were denouncing Gen. Arthur but yesterday and are to-day "Out Herroding Herrod" in his praise with any other than feelings of contempt, but for all those who honestly differed with the President and were respectful in their differences, we offer the right hand of fellowship with the full assurance that the party is broad enough to hold us all. Our dearest wish is a united and once more powerful party in Louisiana, and we believe it possible to have it under the wise and judicious leadership of the present Chief Magistrate and to that end we propose to direct all of our energies.

A few weeks ago an Arthur or a Conkling man could scarcely be found in and around the Granite Building now the numbers are legeon. "Truth crushed to earth will rise."

THE PRESIDENT POLICY.

The New Orleans Democrat, one of the ablest and most conservative journals of the South makes the following sensible and honest statement relative to the President's policy:

"There are a number of people who appear to think that Mr. Arthur must not only follow the line of national policy laid down by his predecessor, but that it would be indelicate and unbecoming in him to make any changes in the Cabinet. This is sheer nonsense. Mr. Arthur has succeeded to the office of President by virtue of the constitution of the United States and the will of the people, and being responsible for the conduct of the office, he must be left entirly free to select his own Cabinet officers.

It is only human nature for the gentlemen who are in charge of the various portfolios to desire to retain them, but as almost all of the members of the Cabinet have been notoriously antagonistic to the President, it is not to be expected that he will retain them longer than it will take to supply their places with men of ability who are on pleasant personal terms with him.

There is no more sentiment in government than in other business, and the distinguished gentlemen who were so suddenly, and in some cases so deservedly, raised to eminence by Mr. Garfield, and who had hope to serve their country long and well, must now step aside and permit others, equally as deserving and not a whit less ambitious, to occupy their scarcely warmed seats in the Cabinet.

The country may deeply sympatize with them, but will, no doubt, learn in time to bear the loss with equinimity."

This is certainly the only position that can be taken by any rational being. If Gen. Arthur is President we can see no earthly reason why he should be forced to retain a Cabinet which has not been in accord with his views, when he is surrounded by so many able, honest and judicious friends. Mr. Conkling would be the man above all others for the head of the Cabinet.

How The Presidential Obsequies was Observed in the Crescent City.

The demonstration in memory of the late President Garfield was the most imposing, and grandest affair of the kind ever displayed in the South, thousands of people were in line with the procession and tens of thousands congregated on the side walks and blocked the streets. Services were held in all of the churches and the expressions of sympathy were universal. Want of space forbids us from giving a graphic picture of the whole matter. The three colored division were led by Gov. Pinchback, Col. James Lewis and juage A. J. Dumont with their aids. The colored Odd Fellows and L'Avenir Association presented the best appearance of any portion of the procession. We subjoin a brief synopsis of the services at several of the churches, with orations and resolutions of condolence as follows.

At the Union Chapel A. M. E. Church.

Memorial services at the Union Chapel M. E. Church on Bienville street, under the auspices of Rev. A. E P. Albert, The following oration was delivered by Rev. H. C. C. Astwood, and the accompanying resolutions adopted, which was ordered to be printed, and a copy furnished to the Secretary of State and the bereaved family.

SUBJECT.

"And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes."—Rev. 7th, 17 verse.

MY FRIENDS:—What an awful day. Filled with misgivings and sympathies the Nation humbly bows. Heaven itself has put on its mantal of mourning; dark clouds having stretched across the milky ways forming a curtain almost as dark as night, shutting out the benignant rays of the noon day's sun. All through the morning hours pearly drops of tears have been dropping down in keeping with those of ours, which flows so bountifully here to-day. We look around, and we are led to ask, what is the meaning of this vast gathering here with anxious faces and tearful eyes? Hearts are throbbing with bitter sorrows, and the walls of this sacred temple are shrouded with badges of mourning? We walk down the business thoroughfares of this city and we behold the same sad tokens of grief. The air seems pregnated with the wails of millions of loving and patriotic people as the sad news is borne upon the breezes that James A. Garfield, our lamented President is no more. He has gone to mingle his voice with the voices of angels and archanges; side by side with Lincoln and Greely, Garrison, Mrs. Stowe and other bright spirits who battled for the cause of freedom and right. He stands arrayed with his white robe and his crown breathing in the spirit land a prayer for this sorrowing Nation, and whilst we are shedding a sea of tears, and our hearts overwhelmed with sorrow, God has wiped away all tears from his eyes. His life was a great one. Like a blazing star rising over you towering hills upward and onward in its dazzling flight, it burst through the air, it courses along, effulgence of light emenates from its bright rays illuminating every object far and near. Men, women and children are gazing upon it, the learned and the unlearned are pondering over the mysterious one, whilst wrapped in thought over the luste and achievement of this bright satelite it reaches the zenith of heaven, and before we can realize the reality of its presence it has gone, it has burled itself behind the hills of eternal ages to be revealed no more until the final day. Such was the life of James A. Garfield. He came not in greatness, not surrounded with luxury and plenty, but as a poor boy in the humble walks of life, treading the path of want and toil. Who can but admire the canal boat boy as he toils weary days and nights, battling with the storms of life, as he plows his way up and down the Ohio river's banks, with a future before him as dark as midnight; but in his young heart is implanted a righteous seed: throwing himself upon the reliance of God and his Christ, he marches on the rugged pathway, with but one gleam of light pouring forth from the distinct doors of education, but what a gigantic struggle! As he battles on it receeds, it is a mighty struggle, trouble and want in every side, but the prize must be won. Toil by day and study by night, he forges his way along until the goal is reached. It was an eventful life. From the canal boat, to village school, having the faith in God he raises up for him a friend in the person of Samuel D. Bates, by means of which he enters the Academy, he is nearing the beacon light ahead. Struggling and battling for an education, toiling at the carpenter's bench to administer to his daily wants, one step further on, he becomes a teacher, a desseminator of education. Leaving the Academy, he finds another friend, who was impressed with the intellect and zeal of this wonderful boy he assist him to enter college. He selects the Williams College of Massachusetts as his Alma Mata. Having by economy and zeal raised a sufficient amount to insure his life, he placed the policy of his life in the hands of his friend as a security for the priceless boon he was then seeking with the memorable words: If I live I will pay you. If I die you will suffer no loss. He enters the college, nothing behind him but a mother's prayers, nothing before him but Christ, the poor boy's friend. He toils amid jeers and scoffs for two long years, the result of which was to bare off the honors of his class in metaphysics; which was the highest tribute that the Institution could pay to its most distinguished votary. This proud tribute doubly paid him for all of the slights he had received and these very haughty classmates would have gladly and enthusiastically follow this poor canal boat boy who would present to the country such a wonderful and remarkable history. He presented all such teachings of a christian mother without which no young man nor young woman can succeed. Not carried away by pride and ambition, but seeing that whilst he obtained the priceless prize of education which would eventually make him a great man, there was something needed to protect and shield him from the shalts of the world, from the temptations and alluremedts of youth, the voice of our loving saviour ringing in his ears, "seek ye first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, and all things shall be added unto you," he rushes to the foot of the cross, and becomes a child of Jesus. He become the target of religious and political slanderers, but true to his master's will, he struggled on. Having become a follower of the renowned Dr. Campbell, he joined the church of the disciples, he became first professor, and then president of the Hiram Electric Institute. Whilst thus employed with the happy approbation of all, he became a preacher of the Gospel, and whilst he labored hard to fill youthful hearts with the knowledge of the arts and sciences, he was leading them up to God, by pointing them to Him who would one day wipe away all tears from their eyes. Reaching this stage of life he unites himself to that loving companion who has so faithfully watched around his bedside whilst passing through the valley and the shaddow of death. She has ever been a ministering angel to him as he strived through life. He is now a rising young man. Filled with ability, energy and integrity, he is chosen to represent his State in the State Senate. His fertil brain and well trained mind makes him the leader of that body, and when the war broke out he became one of those distinguished heros who poured out their life's blood for the Union and for freedem. In that trying hour of the country's great need, when true and brave hearts were needed in the legislative halls of the Nation, James A. Garfield was chosen as Congressman from the Western reserve district of Ohio, he leaving the army covered with glory, he entered the halls of Congress. He now entered the sphere where he would shine forth as one of the Nation's brightest sons. His eloquent voice was often heard, but never to a better advantage than when he replied to Mr. Long of Ohio upon his proposed measure to recoguize the Southern Confederacy. We will quote a portion of this eloquent reply. Mr. Garfied said: Mr. Chairman—I would be obliged to you if you would direct the sergeant-at-arms to bring a white flag and place it in the aisle between myself and my colleague who has just addressed you.

I recollect on one great occasion when two great armies stood face to face, under a white flag just planted, I approached a company of men dressed in the uniform of the rebel Confederacy, and reached out my hand to one of the number, and told him I respected him as a brave man. Though he wore the emblem of his disloyalty and treason, still underneath his vestment I beheld a brave and honest soul.

I would reproduce that seen this afternoon. I say were there such a flag of truce—but forgive me if I should do it under other circumstances:—I would reach out this hand and ask the gentleman to take it, because I know his bravery and honesty. I believe what has just fallen from his lips is the honest sentiments of his heart, and in uttering it he has made a new epoch in the history of the war; he has done a new thing under the sun, he has done a brave thing. It is braver than to face cannon and musketry, and I honor him for his candor and frankness. But now I ask you to take away this flag of truce, and I will go back in the Union lines and speak what he has done. I am reminded of it by a distinguished character in paradise lost When he had rebelled against the glory of God, and led away a third part of heaven's sons coujured against the highest. When after terrible battles in which mountains anh hills were hurled by each contending host with "jaculations dire," when, at last, the leader and his host were hurled nine times the space that measures day and night, and after the terrible fall they stretched prone on the burning lake. Satan lifted up his shattered hulk crossed the abyss, looked down into Paradise, and silolequizing, said:

"Which way I fly is hell; myself am hell" It seems to me he expressed the very sentiment to which you have just listened; uttered by one no less brave, malign, and fallen. This man gathers up the meaning of this great contest, the philosophy of the mement, the prophesies of the hour, and in the sight of the paradice of victory and peace, utters them all in his wail of terrible despair, which way I fly is hell, he ought to have said myself am hell." This is but a part of this memorable speech which placed Mr. Garfield in the front rank as a Republican leader. From thence onward he shone brighter and brighter until he became a mouthpiece and defender of the Nation.

Other remarkable speeches characterized this great man whilst a member of Congress, until for his personal worth the people of his State elevated him to the distinguished position as U. S. Senator. Before he could occupy this new and honorable sphere to which he had been chosen, destiny called him up higher still, when at Chicago in June last during that memorable struggle, he was nominated President of the United States. In November 1880 he was elected President of the United States, and on the 4th of March 1881, He was sworn in as President of the Nation. There he launched out a career of usefullness, having reached the highest post of honor possible for him to attain in this life, the country looked forward to an era of prosperity and greateness. When he had been installed but a few months seeming to be beloved by all, on the second of July last he was stricken down by an assassin's bullet This great and highly Nation was stricken to the heart; weary and anxious days did fifty millions of people keep virgil over this beloved chief a prayer from every fireside anthens and praises from every temple swelled the grand chorus as their accents spéd heaven ward in behalf of the beloved one, from every alter sweet incenses were offered up to God that he might be spared, but my friends we look around us and the tale soon is told, these tears, these rights, these awful token of sadness reveals the heart heartrending fact that James A. Garfield is dead. Just up there his spirit has gone when you and I must go, and here we meet with broken hearts to offer up this mean tribute in memory of the great man.

The Nation weeps, from across the waters fraternal greetings of sympathies reaches us from queens, and potentates of the earth, and we can truly say how he was beloved. But can a more beautiful and solemnizing picture present itself, there to behold the Crescent City draped in her garb of mourning with ever heart bowed low in sadness, here when the din of battle raged, when the foe met in deadly array, where Federal and Confederate pour out all their blood for contending side when bitter hatreds and malice rended the hearts of both alike, but now today they meet around our common alter and all dissensions are buried in the death of James A. Garfield.

A few hours and a long procession will fill our streets. With funeral tread they will follow the seeming remains of the departed one, we will find there black and white Federal and Confederate, Republicans and Democrats fraternizing in one common brotherhood all bedewing the soil with their tears over the Nations dead; but remember that he has gone where if we will but go, when God shall wipe away all tears from our eyes. This is a sad spectacle but not so sad after all: But come with me and I will show you a picture which will make angels weeps. Hark! I hear the sound of voices, and they tell me that then is lamentation in the land! They sound like the voice of Rachel of old who mourned for her children and would not be comforted because they are not. Ah! no, it is the voice of a dear and good women whose widowed heart is given expressions of grief and woe, it is the voices of fatherless children who weepss and mourns for the brave and loving father who lays cold in the arms of death. It is the voice of an aged mother tollering on the brink of the grave weeping for her loved and lost boy, who here that will not shed a tear with them. Let those who are here christian and sinner alike breath forth a ferventprayer to God in behalf of this sorrowing group and pray that he may wipe away all tear from their eyes.

In a few short hours everthing that is mortal of James A. Garfield will be borne to its last resting place. Soon the awful words will be pronounced earth to earth ashes to ashes and all will be over them. Looking to back across the stretch of time we will behold his bright and glorious deeds resplendent with virtue and renoun, peering through the countless ages of the future, we can see the histron of our country with its illustrious pages, written there in letters shine brighter than the noon days sun, man precious than gold, as priceless as it gems the great and heroic deed of Jas. A. Garfield. And whilst we are here to day let us dedicate to our memories let us write upon the tablets of our hearts a secred word of sympathy for the immortel dead, with our eyes of faith, let us look up behold him there in that bright galaxy of saint gone on before side by side with the immortal Lincoln who like him fell a martyr to cause of liberty, by the red head of two lemented devils they poured out their life's blood as a sacrifice for the Nation. Let us behold them there in that better land where God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes, let us prepared ouselves to join them so that in the finalday, we with them all may be "sweeping through the gates in the Sweet Bye and Bye." In conclusion we inscribe to his memory the beautiful poem:

HOPE TRIUMPHANT IN DEATH.

BY CAMPBELL.

Unfading Hope! when life's last embers burn,—
When soul to soul, and dust to dust returns,—
Heaven to thy charge resigns the awful hour!
Oh! then thy kingdom comes, Immortal Power!
What though each spark of earth born rapture fly
The quivering lip, pale cheek, and closing eye!
Bright to the soul thy seraph hands convey
The morning dream of life's eternal day:—
Then—then, the triumph and the trance begin!
And all the Phenix spirit burns within!

Oh! deep-enchanting prelude to repose!
The dawn of bliss! the twilight of our woes!
Yet half I hear the parting spirit sigh,
It is a dread and awful thing to die!—
Mysterious worlds, untravel'd by the sun,
Where Time's far-wandering tide, has never run!
From your unfathom'd shades, and viewless spheres,
A warning comes, unheard by other ears:
'Tis Heaven's commanding trumpet, long and loud,
Like Sinai's thunder, pealing from the cloud!
While Nature hears, with terror-mingled trust,
The shock that hurls her fabric to the dust;
And, like the trembling Hebrew, when he trod
The roaring waves, and call'd upon his God,
With mortal terrors clouds immortal bliss,
And shrieks, and hovers o'er the dark abyss!

Daughter of Faith, awake! arise! illume
The dread unknown, the chaos of the tomb!
Melt and dispel, ye specter-doubts, that roll
Cimmerian darkness on the parting soul!
Fly, like the moon-eyed herald of Dismay,
Chased on his night-steed by the star of day!
The strife is o'er—the pangs of Nature close,
And life's last rapture—triumphs o'er her woes.
Hark! as the spirit eyes, with eagle gaze,
The noon of heaven, undazzled by the blaze,
On heavenly winds, that waft her to the sky,
Float the sweet tones of star-horn melody;
Wild as that hallow'd anthem sent to hail
Bethlehem's shepherds in the lonely vale,
When Jordan hush'd his waves, and midnight still
Watch'd on the holy towers of Zion hill!

Soul of the just! companion of the dead!
Where is thy home, and whither art thou fled?
Back to its heavenly source thy being goes,
Swift as the comet wheels to whence he rose;
Doom'd on his airy path awhile to burn,
And doom'd, like thee, to travel, and return:—
Hark! from the world's exploding center driven,
With sounds that shook the firmament of heaven,
Careers the fiery giant, fast and far,
On bickering wheels, and adamantine car;
From planet whirl'd to planet more remote,
He visits realms beyond the reach of thought;
But, wheeling homeward, when his course is run,
Burns the red yoke, and mingles with the sun!
So hath the traveler of earth unfurl'd
Her trembling wings, emerging from the world;
And, o'er the path by mortal never trod,
Sprung to her source—the bosom of her God!

RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, In the inscrutable dispensation of an all-wise Providence, this Nation has been deprived of her Chief Magistrate, James Abram Garfield, by the hands of a brutal assassin; and,

Whereas, The sad intelligence of his most tragical death has been received with profound horror and sincere regret; therefore,

Be it resolved, By this vast assemblage convened in memorial services to the immortal memory of our late President James A. Garfield. That, mournfully bowing in humble submission to the divine behest that deprives us of our chief, we regard it our highest duty to join with our fellow-citizens of every race and condition, to add a tribute of honor and respect to the memory of the illustrous dead, whom a family, a Nation, and the world profoundly mourn.

Resolved, That our tender at sympathy is herein extended to the bereaved family and the Nation in this hour of their supreme sorrow and the Nation's gloom.

Resolved, That these resolutions properly inscribed be forwarded to the bereaved family as a token of our profoundest sympathy and condolence.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be furnished to the press for publication.

A. E. P. ALBERT, Chairman.
L. A. MASON, Secretary.

Mr. James D. Kennedy remarked on being introduced that they were about in the very presence of death. True the form of Garfield was not before them, cold and silent, yet the memory of the man in his exalted station, as our highest ruler, made all feel as if they had suffered a personal bereavement. There were few perhaps who had not at some time felt the loss of father, mother, sister, brother, husband, wife, a friend, but he doubted whether any death caused more grief, than when the wire flashed the news, smiting in its "electric suddenness the sensibilities of the Nation." That Garfield had passed beyond the clouded vail. The booming of cannon, the tolling of bells, the closing of places of industry and trade, the general suspension of all business and the habilments of mourning was that greeted one on every hand, told of a sorrow more deep, and an affliction greater than any words he might utter could describe. He said in many respects the dead President was a remarkable man. He had united in him that rare union of mental, moral and physical power which made him a leader among men and an honor to his family and country. This was due more to his early training—to the principles instuted in him by his mother, than to any other circumstance in life. The domesticity of his mother's home together with the safety ideas her words inpired, made it possible for our martyred President, although at times suffering the pangs of hunger, to unfold and developed those magnificent possibilities which lie hidden in the brain and heart of all who have the right conception of life, with its responsibilities, trusts and duties. In this instance the son had reached the zenith of power and fame, and his old mother standing upon the brink of his open grave trusting in the power that had reversed the ordinary course of nature by cutting off the child before the parent, could see behind him a deathless name, and before him the peace and the grandeur of that other life above, which is said to be Eternal. He dwelt at considerable lenght upon the domestic place of Garfield's life and with considerable feeling and effect. He said his death was another evidence of the mysterious workings of Providence, and that after all the honors and fame which this world could bestow, his death proved that all alike, the rich and poor, high and low must die at last, and thus verify the truth, "that death's but a path that must be trod.

If man would even pass to God." President Garfield was not without his enmies nor perhaps his faults. It is human however to have them. It is charitable to forget them, for he has beautifully expressed his idea of the grave when he said, "burries every error, extinguishes every resentment and covers every defect." He concluded by saying that among the illustrious and great Americans who had filled the Executive Chair of this Nation, none had a more remarkable character—none could outlive in ability—none could out live him in memory,—the character, ability and memory of James Abram Garfield.

LAFOURCHE.

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN:

Thibodaux, La., Sept. 20, 1881.

DEAR SIR—As a correspondent of yours, allow me space in your highly appreciated journal to note a few of the incidents of Lafourche.

To all whom it may concern, be it knowed that there was rain at Thibodaux recently; and the sugar planters were much animated by the showers in the parish and fervently hope that they will be more frequent, especially between this and grinding season.

The rice planters have been very successful, this season being favorable; they have harvested their crops with but little lost: thus, while the rice planters may be grateful the sugar planters are embarrassed.

While robbery, pillery and plundering is being perpetrated in other potions of the country we are effected by the same plague in Lafourche.

We are officially informed that, on Sept. 14th inst., Mr. Davis, a grocery keeper about 17 miles below the town of Thibodaux on the left decending bank of bayou Lafourche, in the parish of Lafourche, was brutally assaulted by a band of desperadoes: after intimidating the proprietor and severally wounding his clerk they retired a drunken squad with such spoils as gratified thier barbarous appetites.—Where is justice, equity and protection?—*It is like the vox et praterea nihil.*

We are pained to narrate amid the incident of the week the death of the wife of our worthy P. N. F. Anatole Panuille D. M. of the La. State District Lodge.

We sympathise with him in this his sadness and grief, which must evidently follow such occurrences as have recently transpired: In having lost by death a child and in one month and seven days his wife has been called from labor to re-

freshmen', and reward. She departed this life Sept. 16th inst. 1881 at 4.40 o'clock A. M., leaving a bereaft husband, two little children, mother, father and brothers.

MEMORIALS OF CONDELENCE

Whereas, It has pleased the Almight God in His All-Wise Providence to remove from our midst sister Josephine Butler, wife of our P. N. F. Anatole Pannalle D. M. of the Louisiana State District Lodge.

Whereas, It would seem unbecoming for us to mourn, knowing that whatsoever the Lord doeth is for the best and is always right, as the prophet Job says, "The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh blessed be the name of the Lord."

Be it Resolved, That while we bow to this chastening rod we cannot but mourn her loss and are only comforted by the satisfaction that her spirit has flown to the heavens of rest where just persons are made perfect.

Be it Resolved, That we tender the bereaved husband and family our warmest sympathies and condolence in this their sad affliction.

On Saturday Sept. 17th at 2 o'clock P. M., the remains of the deceased was remove to the Calvary M. E. Church, where the funeral ceremonies were meritoriously and solemnly conducted by the Bros F. I. Chin and W. W. Hunter. The funeral procession was the largest ever witness in Thibodaux.

The death of the President causes general sadness, a grand mass meeting, is called for Sept. 21 inst., to give expression of our sympathies and condolence to his family.

Yours respectfully,

CORRESPONDENT.

Resolutions of Condolence from Pattersonville.

Pattersonville, Sept. 27th 1881.

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN:

Business of all kinds were suspended in the town and vicinity. All the stores and places of business were closed and heavily draped in mourning, also several private dwellings. All the church bells of the town were tolled from 7 to 9 a. m., from the M. E. Church white, prayer were offered, while the Baptist held regular service. At the close of which they marched round to the school house, and held a meeting to pass resolution of sympathy to the late President James A. Garfield and of condolence to his family. The meeting was called to order and Mr. John Foots was elected President and Dalphen Anderson Secretary. Judge W. S. Posey was called for, and briefly though touching spoke of the life and character of the late President James A. Garfield, of his struggles from poverty to the top most round of the ladder of fame in this country, to be stricken down by the bullet of a brutal and fanatical assassin. His labors and success were portrayed as a beautiful and safe criterian for the children and people of this whole country.

The following resolutions were offered by Rev. J. M. Payne, unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we the citizens of Pattersonville and vicinity meet to-day to express our respects for the late President James A. Garfield while living, and our sorrow at his death. Be it further

Resolved, That we join our feeble voices and flowing tears with those of 50,000,000 people in this country to-day, and with hundreds of millions in lands beyond the sea, and tender these our resolution of condolence to the bereaved family. Be it further

Resolved, That in President Arthur, the successor of the late President Garfield, we find a gentleman worthy of filling the vacant seat made by the bullet of the assassin who should have ere this, received the penalty of outraged law. After prayer by Mr. Cleman, the meeting adjourned.

DOLPHEN ANDERSON,
Secretary.

Local.

Our flags are still trailing at half mast.

Hon. Pierre Landry of Ascension parish is in town.

The public schools of this city opened on Tuesday the 27th inst.

Monday, 26th inst, will ever be remembered in this city as Memorial Day.

We are pleased to learn that Miss Lena Metoyer who has been quite ill is convalescent.

We noticed that many little lady boys wore Garfield memorial badges on Monday.

Capt. J. Ross Stewart leaves this ev ning on the steamer Natchez for his home in Tensas parish.

Even the little news-boys wore crape on their left brest in respect to the memory of their great friend.

Hon. George E. Paris who has been sojourning at the Pass during the summer arrived home last Wednesday.

Many of the large buildings in our principal thoroughfares are still draped with the sad emblems of mourning.

On Monday, all our churches held memorial service, and in several offerings were collected for the Garfiel Monumental Fund.

Many a little ragged boy pinned strips of crape on their jacket as an humble token of respect to the memory of the "poor boys friend."

Mr. John Pochelu, our energetic agent for the upper districts, has sent in an extended list of subscribers. Our young friend will please accept our thanks.

The mound of flowers was a glorious tribute of respect. The flowers scented the air with sweet perfume that seemed to breathe the heart-felt sympathy of brave and generous people.

On memorial day our streets were crowded with people who seemed deeply impressed with the solemnity of the day and the sacredness of the hour which commorated the funeral obsequies of our martyr President.

Mr. Charles H. Bruce of Washington, D. C., accompanied with his estimable lady arrived in the city last Monday evening, and they are the guests of Mrs. and Capt. J. Ross Stewart, 46 Liberty street. The many friends of Mr. Bruce gladly welcome him back to the Crescent City.

The funeral pageant of Monday, commemorative of the burial of our lamented President, James Abram Garfield was the grandest and most solemn ceremony celebrated in honored memory of the martyred dead ever witnessed in this great city. All business was suspended, the voice of commerce was hushed and no sound was heard save the toll of church bells and the funeral boom of the minute gun.

The funeral procession was the largest ever seen in the city. All parties, creeds, ranks, and nationalities, irrespective of race, age or sex participated in the public obsequies and for the time being seemed united in the grand brotherhood of man bowed down at a common alter in devout worship to the Fatherhood of God. Truly, "the blood of the martyr is the seed of the church." The solemn grandeur of the pageant is beyond description. Representatives from every civic, military, religious, and political body paid high tribute to the memory of the great deceased.

The galeries and windows along the route were crowded with spectators who looked sad and silent.

Detachments of batteries stationed in different sections of the city fired minute guns at intervals from sun-rise until sun-down. Post No. 1 Grand Army of the Republic, in command of Lieut. F. W. Gibson, acting post commander, was drawn up in company in the rear of the battery stationed at the head of Canal street. Exactly at twenty-seven minutes past one o'clock, which is the difference, of time between here and Cleveland, it then being two o'clock in that city, the time at which the funeral cortege of President Garfield was announced to move to the grave, at a signal from Lieut. Gibson the mortuary salute was fired and the procession begun to move. The grand funeral procession under command of Grand Mashal Major Gen. W. J. Behan, with his Aids took up the line of march.

Then followed the First Division, commanded by Brigadier-General John J. Glynn, Jr., consisting of the Louisiana State National Guard.

THE SECOND DIVISION

consisted of the Masonic bodies in carriages followed by the funeral car. The catafalque was escorted by the Knights Templar. The Continentals Guards constitnted the guard of honor, and the State officers acted as pall-bearers. The catafalque was elaborately and magnificently covered with black velvet with silver fringe trimming. The car was twenty-two feet high, twenty feet long, and thirteen feet wide. Four pillars supported an arched top upon which stood a cupola.

Beneath the canopy laid a mound of flowers still breathing nature's sweetest fragrance. The car was drawn by six grey horses caparisoned in black cloth.

The procession was divided into ten divisions. Among the marshals in command of Divisions we noticed Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback Hon. A. J. Dumont, and Col. James Lewis.

After the parade funeral orations were delivered at Lafayette Square and at the Exposition Hall.

MASONIC AND SOCIETY NEWS.

BY W. JOHN DELACY.

Berry Lodge No. 2, resumes labor during the early portin of this month.

Gilbert Lodge No. 6 will at an early date confer the second degree on several candidates.

The Pride of Louisiana Lodge No. 3 K of P Knighted several candidates at their last meeting September 23rd.

MATRIMONIAL LOGIC.—I married a widow who had a grown up step daughter. My father visited my house very often, fell in love with my step-daughter, and married her. So my father became my son-in-law, and my step-daughter my mother, because she was my father's wife. Some time after my wife had a son, he was my father's brother-in-law, and my uncle, for he was the brother of my step-mother. My father's wife, that is my step-daughter also had a son; he was of course, my brother, and in the meantime my grandchild, for he was the son of my daughter, my wife was my grand mother, because she was my mother's mother. I was my wife's husband and grand child at the same time, and as husband of a person's grand mother is his grand father, I was my own grand father.—Ex.

SHORT TALK WITH THE W. M'S with pleasure, Worshipful Master, we sit down with you for a quiet hour to look over the by-laws of your Lodge, "and suggest improvements," as you request certainly, light your cigar, if you want to. No thank you; Masonic editors never smoke. But we are so often with those who do that like other nuisances, we have learned to endure it patiently, and make no complaint. And here, you say are the by-laws "under which your Lodge has worked for 15 years." They look like it. They have venerable aspect. One would say they have been used, once or twice, for wadding in a cannon. Or, peradventure, the Tyler has cleaned the windows with them next time you substitute something cleaner, if not better.

But suppose we lay this copy aside, and take up the subjects on the basis of what a set of good by-laws consist in? This gives us a full swing and scope, and removes the temptation of casting contempt upon the smutly-lookin pamphlet "under which your Lodge has worked for 15 years."

In the first place, then, the by-laws should have a "preamble," setting forth the purpose of the Masonic organization. and particularly the aims had in view in maintaining the Lodge. Your families will be benefited by reaching in the by-laws why you go to the Lodge so regular. One half a page might well be given to this subject, you know perfectly well, Worshipful Master, how to write such a preamble. Don't deny it. You know it, just as well as we do, although there is no preamble in this copy "under which your Lodge has worked for 15 years." Next give the name and number of your Lodge, and the date of your charter, and the name of the Grand Lodge from which the charter emanated, and state what is the jurisdiction of your Lodge, etc.

Next state the dates of meetings; the names of officers; time of elections; fees of all sorts, etc. All this we see, is laid down with more or less lucidity in the copy "under which your Lodge has worked for 15 years." Then give, in considerable detail, the duties of the various officers, commencing with those of the W. M. It would seem to be unnecessary, seeing that every officer, as often as the Lodge is opened, is supposed to rehearse his duties for a better aid to memory; but, as a matter of fact, it is necessary, and therefore we would strongly recommend it, even though it fills up two or three pages of your by-laws. Next, get from the Grand Lodge Constitution some idea of trials. No body knows how soon you may have a trial. You, yourself, worshipful Masters, are addicted to strong words. The moment they run into profanity, as they may at any time, up you go as high as Haman. The pious fellows of your Lodge will be after you with a sharp stick. Better have it laid down in the by-lays how they shall proceed. And that He Brother Kooster of your Lodge is a rash, daring man. He has had several fights in his life. Nobody knows how soon he may be feeling for some lady's eye, and then up he goes. That secretary of yours, you say, has not paid over the dues collected for four months. The minute somebody in the Lodge who don't love him any too well hears of this, up he goes. Better have it in the by-laws how to proceed in such cases, although it is not in the copy "under which your Lodge has worked for 15 years."

Now, put the burial services into your by laws, and have copies printed so that all the members can have one, and re-read it, and take part in the ceremonies. If necessary meet once a week and practice. You needn't go as far as Hackney Lodge did in Texas, who got a real corpse and a real coffin and buried him eighteen times right long, before they could "exhibit suitable proficiency." No, you needn't go so far as that, put all these things in your by-laws and as many more as you can afford to print. Don't be alarmed at the world knowing these things The world concerns itself very little about Masonic matters anyhow. The old saying:

The world is in pain
Our secrets to gain

is absolute now, and you are safe in making up quite a book of Masonic law and practice within the covers of your by-laws, although there was no thing of that sort in the copy "under which your Lodge has worked for fifteen years.

A CARD.

The colored Longshoremen's Association No. 2, and the cotton Screwmen's Association No. 2, of the Third District having been basely misrepresented and wrongly charged with having sold out to the Merchants and cotton Factors for Five Thousand Dollars during the recent strike in violation of their sacred obligation deem it advisible to give a public denial and explaination of the whole affair. Some time in February last we were induced to join the cotton men's council beleiving it to be in good faith and for the mutual protection of both white and black members, but we were not long in finding out the great error we had committed: nevertheless we stood by the compact. The condition of the colored Screwmen were particularly unfortunate the council ostracising us almost absolutely as far as employment was concerned to the detriment of ourselves and families and even the colored Longshoremen themselves could scarcely find employment, wherewith to feed and cloth their families. We soon found out that we had formed an unholy alliance. We deprecated the idea of dictating to the merchants as to who they should employ and how their concerns should be managed, but our voice in the matter were very limited being deprived of even two thirds of the representation given us by Art. 3d of the Constitution. In view of the violation of this rule in common with all others, the two above associations were determined to free themselves from this abitrary combination as soon as practicable. During the recent strike we were determined not to pursue a course hostile to the business men of this city and ruinous to the Commerce of the State, especially when it could subserve no interest of ours. At the incipiency of the recent strike and for reasons above stated on the 8th day of September of the present month, the two within named associations by a large majority determined to sever their connection with the organization. The resignations were properly drawn up and forwarded to the Grand Council, which was returned endorsed by the secretary M. Roach stating that no action could be taken before the following Saturday. The Associations considering their actions final, withdrew, and compromised with the merchants with whom we are desirions of establishing the most harmonious relations. No sooner had we done this when personal violence was resorted to: but we were and are determined to stand by our rights, and the rights and interests of the business community regardless of the circumstances. We were also accused of having sold out. Open threats are being made against the life of P. S. Jackson, President of the Longshoremen's Association. M. Sparks President of the Screwmens Association, Lafayett Tharp and James Johnson delegates, and these threats might have been carried into execution but for the discretion of these men. Thus with our lives in ous hands are we compelled to maintain our rights as citizens and laborers against the tyrany of this organization. In justice to ourselves and the business community, we make this statement hoping to secure their sympathies and protection, and to place ourselves in a just and proper light before the community. Whilst we will demand a fair compensation for our labor we cannot conscientiously dictate to the business community how, nor who they should employ in their business transaction. Their relations with us have thus far been fair an just.

(Signed) P. S. JACKSON,
President Longshoremen Association No. 2, Third District.
(Signed) M. SPARKS,
President Screwmen Association No. 2, Third District.

BY REQUEST,

Concert and Tableaux at

THE

Central Congregational Church

Corner of Gasquet and Liberty Streets.

On Thursday Evening October 13th, 1881.

We have been promised the use of the Calcian Light and will exhibit the Tableaux under the same. Proceeds to be used in repairing the Church.

COMMITTEE ON TABLEAUX.

Mrs. J. A. Yarrington Pianist, Mrs E. P. Radford.

Admission.....25 *cents.*

Sept 24

THE

PEOPLE'S

TRUE FRIEND.

COLLINS' SALVE

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY THAT WILL S PEE CURE

ERYSIPELAS, SYPHILIS CARSNEC

SCALD-HEAD, TETTER-WORM,

GANGRENE, WHITE SWELLING, AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

☞AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.☜

From 50 cents to $2.00 will purchase enough of this excellent SALVE, with directions and guarantee, to cure the worst of the above mentioned diseases without inflicting the least pain upon the patient. Send for trial boxes. Only 25 cents. For sale at present only by our agent,

J. S. CLANCY,
Valmont between Live Oak and Laurel,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

N. B.—Persons sending for COLLINS' SALVE should be careful to state for what it is to be used, and of how long the reign of the disease, in order that they may receive the proper directions to effect a sure and speedy cure. 11-22

THE WEEKLY

LOUISIANIAN.

ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will maintain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more manly respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our tenth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POLICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the peoplewill elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM

The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we shal receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onerous to command and insure success.

☞OFFICE 644 CAMP STREET

NEW ORLEANS LOUISIANA

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.

Take Notice.

1. That the order of the Postmaster General against the delivery of its mails is rescinded.
2. That this is the only Lottery not declared fraudulent by the Government.
3. That this is the only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of their state.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The following is Postmaster General Key's letter to the postmasters at New Orleans and New York:

On the 13th day of November, 1879, I issued an order addressed to you forbidding payment of any postal money orders to M. A. Dauphin, or M. A. Duphin, secretary, or M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 392 and 392 Broadway, New York, and the return of all registered letters addressed to them to the postmasters at whose offices they were mailed.

"This party having brought suit against me to enjoin the performance of this order, and having appealed the same to the Supreme Court of the United States, and having this day presented a certificate of the Governor and State officers of the State of Louisiana, that he has complied with all the legal requirements of that State, and other evidence, and not being satisfied from the evidence submitted to me that M. A. Dauphin is engaged in conducting a scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises. I hereby authorize and direct the suspension of said order so far as relates to said Dauphin, until the case shall have been heard and determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL.

SPLENDID CHANCE
FOR A FORTUNE.

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY WILL GIVE AT NEW ORLEANS, LA., ON

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1881.

THE GRAND MONTHLY
TWO DOLLAR DRAWING,

CLASS I.

CAPITAL PRIZE

$30,000.

1857 Prizes, all amounting to

$110.400.

The Drawing will positively commence at 11 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Company on the morning of

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1881.

AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

LOOK AT THE DISTRIBUTION

EXTRAORDINARY DISTRIBUTION

100,000 Tickets at $2 Each

LIST OF PRIZES

1 Prize of	$30,000	$30,000
1 Prize of	10,000	10,000
1 Prize of	5,000	5,000
2 Prizes of	2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of	500	10,000
100 Prizes of	100	10,000
200 Prizes of	50	10,000
500 Prizes of	20	10,000
1,000 Prizes of	10	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximations of $300 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $30,000 prize, are	$2,700
9 Approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize, are	1,800
9 Approximations of $100 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $5,000 prize, are	900
1857 Prizes, amounting to	$110,400

Whole Tickets, $2; Halves, $1

For sale at all the New Orleans Agencies, and at the office of this Company.
Address M. A. DAUPHIN, President,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Remit by Post-Office money order, New York exchange, or draft on New Orleans.
Register your letters containing currency or send by Express

Observe and recollect that in the TWO DOLLAR Drawing of October 11, 1881.

ALL THE PRIZES ARE

PAID ON PRESENTATION.

Agents wanted in every State, County City and Town throughout the Union. Unexceptionable guarantees required, and must in every instance accompany applications to be made to

M. A. DAUPHIN, President,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

All letters unanswered mean a negative reply.

N. B.—This company has NO AGENTS in the British Possessions, and all persons pretending to be so and soliciting orders by circulars or otherwise, are SWINDLERS. 12-13

THE BEST PAPER! TRY IT!!

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

36th YEA.

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MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York
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Washington, D. C.

1881.

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ILLUSTRATED.

This periodical has always, by its able and scholarly discussions of the questions of the day, as well as by its illustrations—which are prepared by the best artists—exerted a most powerful and beneficial influence upon the public mind.

The weight of its influence will always be found on the side of morality, enlightenment, and refinement.

The Volumes of the WEEKKY begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of order.

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Harper's Magazine, one year	$4 00
Harper's Weekly, one year	4 00
Harper's Bazaar, one year	4 00
The THREE above named publications, one year	10 00
Any TWO above named, one year	7 00
Harper's Young People, one year	1 50

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume,) for $7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising Twenty-three Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post Office Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

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ILLUSTRATED.

This popular periodical is pre-eminently a journal for the household.

Every Number furnishes the largest information in regard to Fashions in dress and ornament, the newest and most approved patterns, with descriptive articles derived from authentic and original sources; while its Stories, Poems and Essays on Social and Domestic Topics, give variety to its columns.

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The THREE above-named publications, one year	10 00
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ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office—Hart Building, opposite City Hall.

JACKSON, MISS.

Chew Jackson's best Sweet Navy tobacco.

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF PREMISES

The following circular has been issued by the Board of Health:

SANITARY MEASURES TO BE ENFORCED BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,
of the State of Louisiana,
State-House, April 22, 1880.

1. House-to-house inspectors must be pressed as rapidly as possible.
2. Order the abatement of all nuisances.
3. Order the emptying and disinfection of all foul privies.
4. Order the periodic disinfection at intervals of not less than seven days of all privies and water closets.
5. Order the cleansing and disinfection of all foul alleys and yards.
6. Enforce the ordinance which compels all citizens to place all garbage and refuse matters of dwellings, hotels, stores, markets, manufactories and stables in boxes or barrels, or other suitable receptacles, for removal by the garbage carts.

DISINFECTION.

The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana deem it important that the people should be instructed with regard to the value and importance of disinfection, for the removal of foul gasses and emanation, and for the destruction of the poisons of infectious and contagious diseases.

To accomplish the greatest good for the preservation of the health of the people, disinfection should be practiced at regular intervals throughout the entire year; but more fully, and frequently in the city of New Orleans, during the months of May, June, July, August, September and October.

By disinfection and household sanitation, the people should seek to avert or prevent pestilence and should not delay the practice of these important measures, until disease is actually developed, by the neglect and violation of sanitary laws. Each citizen, therefore, by obeying rigidly sanitary laws becomes the guardian of the health of his household.

New Orleans is whithout sewers, and the privies necessarily contain at all times an immense amount of fecal matter. Even under the most energetic system of removal of the contents of the privies, it is essential that disinfection be used in this hot, moist climate, at regular intervals. It should be borne in mind, however, that disinfection cannot be substituted for want of cleanliness or of ventilation, but should be used for the prevention of the putrefactive processes which result in the generation of compounds and agents deleterious to man.

In the selection of disinfectants reliable agents should be secured, which can be procured in a state of purity, and at so small a cost that they can be used in adequate quantities and at stated intervals.

DISINFECTION OF PRIVIES AND WATER CLOSETS.

For disinfection of privies, cess-pools water closets and vaults, use the following: Sulphate of iron (green vitriol or copperas) 3 pounds; Calvert's carbolic acid No. 5, 1 pint; water, 4 gallons; dissolve the green vitriol in hot water, and when cool add the carbolic acid.

Add one gallon of this mixture to the privy or water closet to be disinfected, and thereafter one quart every fifth day, or oftener, if any foul smell is devolved from the privy.

Lime should not be used in the disinfection of privies, as it decomposes the salt of ammonia.

This objection, however, does not apply to the sulphate of lime (plaster of Paris), which may be used with advantage in combination whith carbolic acid and copperas.

The walls of privies and all unpainted wood work should be whitewashed.

FOUL DRAINS, DAMP FOUL YARDS, STABLES, COW-HOUSES, MARKETS AND SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Fresh slaked lime, chloride of lime, plaster of Paris and sulphate of iron should be prinkled over damp and foul places, drains and yards. For disinfection of such places a simple solution of sulphate of iron or copperas, in proportion of one and a half pounds to the gallon, may also be used. The copperas solution may be prepared in large quantities for markets, stables and slaughter houses, foul yards, drains and gutters, by hanging a basket containing about seventy pounds of copperas in a barrel of water.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.
President Board of Health.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address to STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

On March 10th, 1880, will be published first number of

RIDLEY'S

FASHION MAGAZINE.

Containing in its 100 Large Quarto Pages interesting stories, in prose and verse; useful home articles; amusing and instructive sketches; two mammoth fashion plates; profuse illustration of the fashion of the day with the lowest New York Prices of each article, clearly stated, affording an opportunity of shopping in an intelligent and economical manner.

Single number 15 cts. 50 cts per year

Parties intending to subscribe for any paper or Magazine, should write us for Our Economy Combination Circular; by which money may be saved, and the Fashion Magazine obtained free.

Extraordinary Inducements to Agents for 1880. Address

EDWD. RIDLEY & SONS,
308, 311, 311½ Grand Street,
58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70 Allen Street
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

ST. MARY'S BOYS' ACADEMY,

BALTIMORE, MD.

OPEN SEPT. 8, 1879.

Established for the higher education of Colored Youths.

It will prepare young men for the entering examinations of any of the Colleges or Universities or for business pursuits.

Terms for board and tuition, $100 a year. Day pupils $2, $1 or 50 cents per month, according to class.

For admission, or further particulars, application should be made at once to the

REV. GEO. E. CRANSTON, Principal,
180 West Biddle street, Baltimore.

Reference is made to the gentlemen of the

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Mr. John L. Locks, Baltimore. 8-3

THE INTER-OCEAN.

CHIEF AMONG STALWARTS.

FOR 1881.

The Leading REPUBLICAN Newspaper.

WEEKLY,	SEMI-WEEKLY,	DAILY
$1.15.	$2.50.	$10.00,

In NEWS GETTING,
EDITORIAL ABILITY,
CORRESPONDENCE
And everything that goes to make

First-Class Newspaper,

The Inter-Ocean Has No Superior,

THE DAILY INTER-OCEAN

Is the cheapest morning paper published in Chicago.

The LODGES DEPARTMENT in which is published the latest news of the secret orders, is a valuable feature.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN

Is published each Monday and Thursday and contains a compendium of the news of the world. An

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

has been added to this edition of the paper and is very highly spoken of by the School Superintendents and Teachers. It is intended to fill a want long felt by persons interested in our schools.

THE WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN

has the largest circulation of any political newspaper in the United States. It is a paper for the people and costs only

$1.15, POSTAGE PAID.

THE AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENTS

are ably and carefully conducted, and are as reliable as any published in the country.

"OUR CURIOSITY SHOP,"
WOMAN'S KINGDOM, AND
THE HOME DEPARTMENT

will contain leading and interesting features.

AS A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

THE INTER-OCEAN

IS UNEXCELLED.

It is the intention of the proprietors of the INTER-OCEAN to spare neither pains nor expense to keep it fully abreast of the times in all things.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

Address THE INTER-OCEAN,
Chicago.

LOUISIANA DISTRICT LODGE
NO. 21. G. U. O. O. F.

M. V. P., E. J. Holmes, New Orleans, District-Master; P. N. F., Anatole Parquelle, Thibodeaux. D. D. M; P. G. M., J. A. Gaudet, New Orleans, District and Cor. Secretary; P. G. M., Daniel Holland New Orleans, Dist Treasurer; P. N. F., James H. Lowrey, Plaquemine, Dist Chaplain; P. N. F, J. W. Burns, New Orleans, Dist Warden; P. N. F., A. G. Jones, Napoleonville, Dist. Guardian; P. N. F., B. J. Hankins, Bayou Bœuf, Dist Marshal.

Executive Committee—E. J. Holmes, Ex-Officio Chairman; J. B. Gaudet, Secretary; M. V. P., George C. Mason, New Orleans; P. N. F., H. C. C. Astwood, New Orleans; P. N. F., B. V. Baranco, Baton Rouge.

Committee on Appeals—P. N. F., R. L. Desdunes, Chairman, N. Orleans; P. W. G. M., W. A. Halston, New Orleans; P. G. M., A. A. Goins, New Orleans; P. N. F.; D. Brown, Algiers; P. N. F., Junius B. Lewis, Shreveport.

Committee on Grievances—P. G. M.; McC. Campfield, Cairman, New Orleans, P. G. M., Graham Bell, New Orleans; P. N. F., Thomas J. Hill, New Orleans; P. N. F., Joseph LeBlanc, Thibodeaux; P. N. F., J. H. Bailey, Napoleonvitle.

Committee on Widows and Orphans and Charity—P. N. F., Wm. Davis, Chairman, Thibodeaux; P. N. F., Wm. James, Bayou Bœuf; P. N. F., Harry R. Steele, New Orleans; P. N. F., J. W. Burns, New Orleans; P. N. F., C. J. Thomas, New Orleans.

Committee on Insurance—M. V. P., L. D. Thompson, New Orleans, Chairman. P. N. F., O. J. Rock, New Orleans; P. N. F., E. J., Brunet, Algiers.

Committee on Finance and Auditing—P. G. M., Chas. B. Wilson, Chairman; New Orleans P. N. F., Charles A. Roxborough, Plaquemine; P. N. F., Arthur H. Colwell, Baton Rouge.

All communications in connection with this Lodge should be addressed to the Secretary. Perrier street near Napoleon Avenue. New Orleans, Louisiana.

USE DISINFECTANTS.

The season is rapidly approaching, if it have not already arrived, when something must be done to preserve health and prevent some forms of fevers that depend on blood poisoning. The following is a very good disinfectant: Take three pounds of copperas and dissolve it in four gallons of hot water, and then add, cold, one pint of carbolic acid (calvert's No. 5 is as good as any) and the mixture is all ready for use.

One gallon will serve to disinfect a foul privy vault. The operation of disinfection should be repeated every week or two. Lime should not be thrown in privy vaults. Plaster of Paris may, however, be freely used. For sinks, kitchens, open drains, yards, stables and alley-ways that give off bad odors, use freshly slacked lime, plaster of Paris, copperas sprinkled about. See to it that your lot is well drained and that no kitchen slops stand in your yard. Prevent privy vaults from overflowing. Whitewash unpainted sheds, privy vaults, fences and you will soon perceive that you are doing a good sanitary work.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

M. W. EUREKA GRAND LODGE.
A. A. Y., M., STATE OF LOUISIANA.

OFFICERS 1881.

M. W.—Calvin F. Ladd....Grand Master.
R. W.—R H Taylor..Dept. Gr Master.
Jno G Lewis.....Grand Senior Warden.
J. B. Gaudet.....Grand Junior Warden.
Wm Mulford.....Grand Treasurer
A. P. Williams.....Grand Secretary
J Henri Burch.....Grand Lecturer
.....Grand Orator
J B V Thomas.....Chaplain
Chas. A. Cripps.....Grand Organist
J. E Trosclair.....Gr Senior Deacon
Franklin Anderson....Gr. Junior Deacon
Sterling Barrow.....Sr Steward
Louis Vinet.....Jr Steward
Ed J Holmes.....Gr Mr of Ceremonies
Isidore Rieras.....Grand Marshal.
Jno A Marshall....Gr. Standard Bearer.
J V. Labostrie.....Gr. Sword Bearer
R. Bruce Johnson.....Gr. Pursuivant.
Jefferson Stokes.....Gr. Tyler.

RICHMOND LODGE No 1.

E. J. Holmes.....W. M.
C. J. Webb.....S. W
B. Bruce Johnson.....J. W.
Wm. Mulford.....Treas.
Henderson McCmy.....Sec'y.
Meets 1st. Monday each month, Cor. Camp and Common.

BERRY LODGE NO. 2

Wm. G. Brown.....W. M.
Isidore Rieras.....S. W.
J. J. Ross.....J. W.
Wm. Johnson.....Treas.
A. P. Williams.....Sec'y.
Meets 1st. Tuesday each month, 33 Carondelet, St.

STRINGER LODGE NO. 3

Monroe Nelson.....W. M.
James Isabelle.....S. W.
R. R. Isabelle.....J. W.
John Brown.....Treas
H C Donnelly.....Sec'y.
Meets 2d. Tuesday each month, Cam and Common.

ST. LUKE LODGE NO. 4.

A. W. Thompson.....W. M.
J. R. Collins.....S. W.
J. W. Foreman.....J. W.
.....Treas.
Jno. A. Marshall.....Sec'y.
Meets 2nd. Thursday each month, Camp and Common.

PARSONS LODGE NO. 5.

C. Becknell.....W M.
Frank Anderson.....S W.
Frederick Fobb.....J. W.
J. Henri Burch.....Treas.
Jno. G. Lewis.....Sec'y.
Meets 1st. Tuesday each month, Camp and Common.

GILBERT LODGE NO. 6.

J. A. Williams.....W M.
J. John DeLacy.....S. W.
J. B. Pierson.....J. W.
A. A. Williams.....Treas.
John E. Trosclair.....Sec'y.
Meets 2nd Wednesday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

DE GRUY LODGE NO. 7.

E. V Laboustrie.....W. M.
Wm. Vigers.....S W.
A. F. Tervalon.....J. W.
H. E. De Fruentes.....Treas.
William Green.....Sec'y
Meets 1st Thursday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

STONE SQUARE LODGE. NO 8.

Sterling Barrow.....W. M.
Alex. Baines.....S. W.
A. Benjamin.....J. W.
W. T. Taylor.....Treas.
C. W. Levi.....Sec'y
Meets Baton Rouge, La.

ALPHA LODGE NO. 9.

Richard F. Cook.....W. M.
Elijah John.....S. W.
Wm. Hamilton.....J. W.
S Bird.....Treas.
F W Barrington.....Sec'y
Meets at Monroe, La.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

W. G. Brown.....Chairman.
James Lowis.
A. P. Williams.

ESTHER CHAPTER NO. 1.

—ORDER OF EASTERN STAR.—

Sis. Mary F. Dunn.....W. Matron.
Bro. Wm. H. Green.....W. Patron
Sis. M. L. Dale.....Ast. Matron.
V. C. Green.....Treasurer.
Bro. Henry Steele.....Secretary.
Sis. Mary Marshall.....Conductress.
Emeline Webb.....Ast.
Lucretia Scott.....Warden.
Bro. E. J. Webb.....Sentinel.
Sis. B. Williams.....Adah.
H Roberson.....Ruth.
Annie Howard.....Esther.
Jane Steele.....Martha.
Eliza Jamieson.....Electa.
Bro R H Taylor, D D.....W G P.
Meets 1st Friday each month, Cor., Camp and Common.

JOHN KUGLER,

Merchant Tailor,

111.....COMMON STREET.....141
NEW ORLEANS.

Cleaning and Repairing neatly done.

F. A. GONZALES & BRO.

IMPORTERS OF

HAVANA CIGARS

Cor Camp and Common Sts,

NEW ORLEAN LOUISIANA

THE

PEOPLE'S

TRUE FRIEND.

COLLINS' SALVE

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY THAT WILL S PEE CURE

ERYSIPELAS, SYPHILIS CARSNEC

SCALD-HEAD, TETTER-WORM,

GANGRENE, WHITE SWELLING, AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

☞AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.☜

From 50 cents to $2.00 will purchase enough of this excellent SALVE, with directions and guarantee, to cure the worst of the above mentioned diseases without inflicting the least pain upon the patient. Send for trial boxes. Only 25 cents. For sale at present only by our agent,

J. S. CLANCY,
Valmont between Live Oak and Laurel,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

N. B.—Persons sending for COLLINS' SALVE should be careful to state for what it is to be used, and of how long the reign of the disease, in order that they may receive the proper directions to effect a sure and speedy cure. 11-22

THE WEEKLY

LOUISIANIAN.

ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will maintain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more manly respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our tenth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POLICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the people will elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM,

The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onerous to command and insure success.

☞OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET

NEW ORLEANS LOUISIANA

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.

Take Notice.

1. That the order of the Postmaster General against the delivery of its mails is rescinded.
2. That this is the only Lottery not declared fraudulent by the Government.
3. That this is the only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of their state.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The following is Postmaster General Key's letter to the postmasters at New Orleans and New York:

On the 13th day of November, 1879, I issued an order addressed to you forbidding payment of any postal money order to M. A. Dauphin, or M. A. Duphin, secretary, or M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692 and 392 Broadway, New York, and the return of all registered letters addressed to them to the postmasters at whose offices they were mailed.

This party having brought suit against me to enjoin the performance of this order, and having appealed the same to the Supreme Court of the United States, and having this day presented a certificate of the Governor and State officers of the State of Louisiana, that he has complied with all the legal requirements of that State, and other evidence, and not being satisfied from the evidence submitted to me that M. A. Dauphin is engaged in conducting a scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, I hereby authorize and direct the suspension of said order so far as relates to said Dauphin until the case shall have been heard and determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL.

SPLENDID CHANCE
FOR A FORTUNE.

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY WILL GIVE AT NEW ORLEANS, LA., ON

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1881.

THE GRAND MONTHLY
TWO DOLLAR DRAWING,

CLASS I.

CAPITAL PRIZE

$30,000.

1857 Prizes, all amounting to

$110,400.

The Drawing will positively commence at 11 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Company on the morning of

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1881.

AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

LOOK AT THE DISTRIBUTION

EXTRAORDINARY DISTRIBUTION

100,000 Tickets at $2 Each

LIST OF PRIZES

1 Prize of	$30,000.....	$30,000
1 Prize of	10,000.....	10,000
1 Prize of	5,000.....	5,000
2 Prizes of	2,500.....	5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000.....	5,000
20 Prizes of	500.....	10,000
100 Prizes of	100.....	10,000
200 Prizes of	50.....	10,000
500 Prizes of	20.....	10,000
1,000 Prizes of	10.....	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximations of $300 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $30,000 prize, are.....	$2 700
9 Approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize, are.....	1,800
9 Approximations of $100 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $5,000 prize, are.....	900
1857 Prizes, amounting to.....	$110,400

Whole Tickets, $2; Halves, $1

For sale at all the New Orleans Agencies, and at the office of this Company.

Address M. A. DAUPHIN, President,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Remit by Post-Office money order, New York exchange, or draft on New Orleans.

Register your letters containing currency or send by Express

Observe and recollect that in the TWO DOLLAR Drawing of October 11, 1881.

ALL THE PRIZES ARE

PAID ON PRESENTATION.

Agents wanted in every State, County City and Town throughout the Union.

Unexceptionable guarantees required, and must in every instance accompany applications to be made to

M. A. DAUPHIN, President,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

All letters unanswered mean a negative reply.

N. B.—This company has NO AGENTS in the British Possessions, and all persons pretending to be so and soliciting orders by circulars or otherwise, are SWINDLERS. 1y